

Zehfus Reply, #6, para. 1 (see next slide for quote)



SEARCH

A to Z Index | En español | Contact Us | FAQs | About OSHA
Was this page helpful?

OSHA

OSHA QuickTakes Newsletter RSS Feeds Print This Page Text Size

Occupational Safety & Health Administration We Can Help

What's New | Offices

Home Workers Regulations Enforcement Data & Statistics Training Publications Newsroom
Small Business

OSHA

<< Back to Non-Ionizing Radiation: Standards and Regulations

HOME

Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3

Slide 4

Slide 5

Slide 6

Slide 7

Slide 8

Slide 9

Slide 10

Slides 11-20

Slides 21-30

Slides 31-40

Slides 41-50

Slides 51-60

Slides 61-70

Slides 71-80

Slides 81-90

Slides 91-100

Slides 101-100

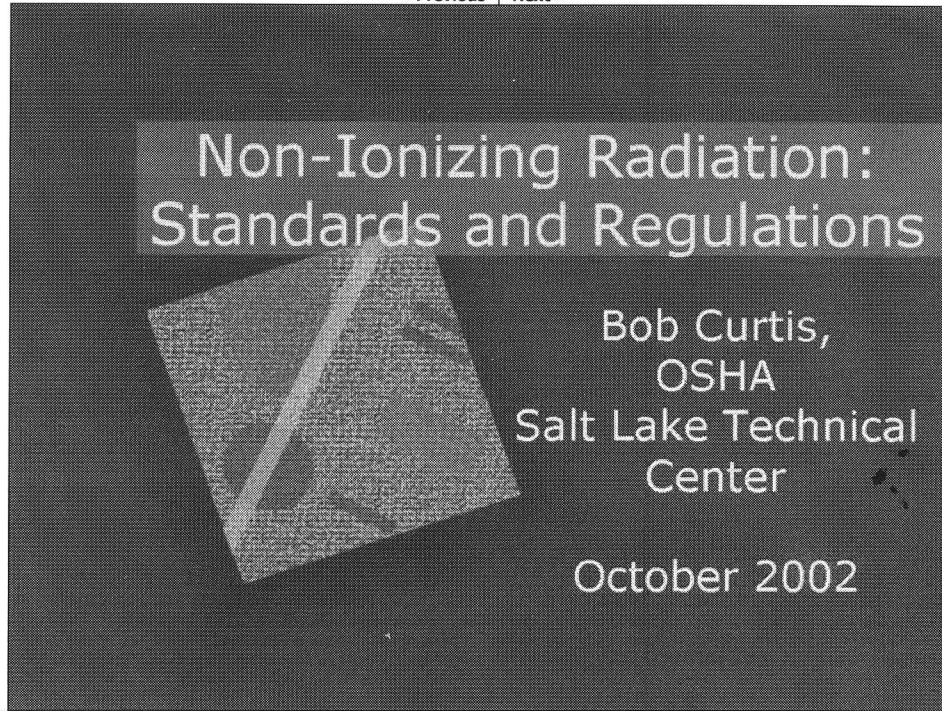
Slides 111-120

Slides 121-130

Slides 131-140

Slide 141

<< Previous | Next >>



TEXT VERSION OF TITLE SLIDE:

Title: Non-Ionizing Radiation: Standards and Regulations
Type: Title Slide
Content:

Bob Curtis, OSHA Salt Lake Technical Center
October 2002

Freedom of Information Act | Privacy & Security Statement | Disclaimers | Important Web Site Notices | International | Contact Us

U.S. Department of Labor | Occupational Safety & Health Administration | 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210
Telephone: 800-321-OSHA (6742) | TTY: 877-889-5627

www.OSHA.gov

Zehfus Reply, #6



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEARCH

[A to Z Index](#) | [En español](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [FAQs](#) | [About OSHA](#)
Was this page helpful?

OSHA

OSHA QuickTakes

Newsletter

RSS Feeds

Print This Page

Text Size

Occupational Safety & Health Administration

We Can Help

What's New | Offices

[Home](#)

[Workers](#)

[Regulations](#)

[Enforcement](#)

[Data & Statistics](#)

[Training](#)

[Publications](#)

[Newsroom](#)

[Small Business](#)

OSHA

<< [Back to Non-Ionizing Radiation: Standards and Regulations](#)

HOME

[Slides 1-10](#)

[Slides 11-20](#)

[Slides 21-30](#)

[Slides 31-40](#)

[Slide 41](#)

[Slide 42](#)

[Slide 43](#)

[Slide 44](#)

[Slide 45](#)

[Slide 46](#)

[Slide 47](#)

[Slide 48](#)

[Slide 49](#)

[Slide 50](#)

[Slides 51-60](#)

[Slides 61-70](#)

[Slides 71-80](#)

[Slides 81-90](#)

[Slides 91-100](#)

[Slides 101-110](#)

[Slides 111-120](#)

[Slides 121-130](#)

[Slides 131-140](#)

[Slide 141](#)

« Previous | Next »

Predictions

- Balloting next year on new limit.
- Consensus will drive the standard to be similar to existing version.
- US will continue to drift apart from other countries which will adopt precautionary principle.
- The use of cell phones will continue to rise dramatically.
- Other needed RF standards will proceed, but slow in development.

2002



TEXT VERSION OF SLIDE:

Title: Predictions

Type: Text Slide

Content:

- Balloting next year on new limit.
- Consensus will drive the standard to be similar to existing version.
- US will continue to draft apart from other countries which will adopt precautionary principle.
- The use of cell phones will continue to rise dramatically.
- Other needed RF standards will proceed, but slow in development.

[Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Privacy & Security Statement](#) | [Disclaimers](#) | [Important Web Site Notices](#) | [International](#) | [Contact Us](#)

U.S. Department of Labor | Occupational Safety & Health Administration | 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210
Telephone: 800-321-OSHA (6742) | TTY: 877-889-5627

www.OSHA.gov

Zehfus Reply, #6

Nuremberg Code

HHS.gov

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

[Home](#) | [About HHS](#) | [Newsroom](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Regulations](#) | [A-Z Index](#) **Search**☒ This Site ☐ All HHS Sites[Email Updates](#) [Font Size](#) [Print](#) [Download Reader](#) [ASH](#) > [OHRP Home](#) > [Archived Materials](#)

The Nuremberg Code

[OHRP Home](#)[About OHRP](#)[Regulations](#)[Policy & Guidance](#)[IRBs & Assurances](#)[International](#)[Compliance Oversight](#)[Education](#)[Advisory Committee
\(SACHRP\)](#)[News Room](#)[Archived Materials](#)[Contact OHRP](#)

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.

This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved, as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that, before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject, there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person, which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment.

The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study, that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted, where there is an *a priori* reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment, the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end, if he has reached the physical or mental state, where continuation of the experiment seemed to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment, the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgement required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

"Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10", Vol. 2, pp. 181-182. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949.]

OHRP Home Page

If you have questions about human subject research, click ohrp@osophs.dhhs.gov

If you have questions/suggestions about this web page, click lniemoeller@osophs.dhhs.gov

Updated November 7, 2005

[HHS Home](#) | [HHS/Open](#) | [Contacting HHS](#) | [Accessibility](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [FOIA](#) | [Disclaimers](#) | [Plain Writing Act](#) | [No FEAR Act](#) | [Viewers & Players](#)
[The White House](#) | [USA.gov](#) | [Inspector General](#) | [Recovery Act](#) | [PaymentAccuracy.gov](#) | [HHS Archive](#) | [Environmental Justice](#)

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - 200 Independence Avenue, S.W. - Washington, D.C. 20201